

Dr. S. Smith, Pioneer Health Expert, Dead

New York Physician Credited With Giving City One of the Most Efficient Systems of Sanitation

Nearly 100 Years Old

Founder of American Public Health Association and Nurses' Training School

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Dr. Stephen Smith, one of the most famous of New York State's physicians, a pioneer in public health work and founder of the American Public Health Association, died here today. Dr. Smith was ninety-nine years old. He would have celebrated his 100th birthday next February.

Dr. Smith died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Walter C. Mason. Death was due to general debility, resulting from his advanced age.

The father of Public Sanitation in New York was a child when the first railroad passenger train was run in the United States. He was a schoolboy at an Onondaga County public school, scarcely yet in his teens, when Morse invented the magnetic telegraph. He was a well-established practicing physician years before the first cable message was sent across the Atlantic. So much for the span of his life in time. Still more pertinent is it to recall that he found New York devoid of public sanitation, with a death rate of thirty-five or more to the thousand, and left it with one of the most efficient sanitary systems in the world and a death rate of twelve or thirteen.

Stephen Smith, son of Lewis and Chloe Benson Smith, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., on February 19, 1823, and was educated at the local schools. He studied medicine at Geneva, N. Y., and at Buffalo under Dr. Frank Hamilton. Thence he came to New York and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in 1850. Immediately thereafter he was appointed one of the medical staff of Bellevue Hospital, and thus served for two years. He then engaged in private practice, but retained his connection with Bellevue as an attending surgeon. From 1861 to 1865 he was professor of surgery, and from 1865 to 1874 professor of anatomy, in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In the last-named year he began a long and distinguished career as professor of clinical surgery in the medical department of New York University, being also a consulting surgeon at St. Vincent's and St. Columbian hospitals.

These activities, which might have been sufficient to occupy a man's full life and strength, were but a part of his labors for the public health. He early became a writer as well as a practitioner and teacher. From 1853 to 1857 he was joint editor and from 1857

to 1860 editor of "The New York Journal of Medicine," and from 1860 to 1864 editor of "The New York Medical Times." He also wrote a number of important books, including "A Handbook of Surgical Operations," "Principles of Operative Surgery," "The Doctor's Medicine," "The City That Was," an account of early and unsanitary times in New York, and "Who Is Insane?"

During the Civil War he placed his services at the disposal of the national government, and frequently went to the front when the casualties of some great battle called for temporary increase of the force of army surgeons. What may justly be esteemed the chief work of his life began in 1864. At that time typhus fever was raging in this city, smallpox was epidemic, and no attempt was made at segregation or quarantine. A great public uprising for health occurred, and a Citizens' Association was formed, of which Peter Cooper was president. This body created a council of hygiene, divided the city into sanitary districts and engaged physicians to make a thorough investigation of sanitary or unsanitary conditions. Of this council Dr. Smith was the leading spirit. The report which he and his associates made of the condition of tenements and of the streets and alleys would not seem scarcely believable living in tenements or cellars, at an average density of 247,000 to the square mile. Scattered among these tenements were 173 slaughter houses, eighteen big ovens, and many others. More than five hundred places were designated by the inspectors as "plague spots," one of them being Washington Market and another Castle Garden. In two days the inspectors found 644 and in two weeks more than 1,200 cases of smallpox, with not the slightest attempt at disinfection of the patients.

Confronted by this condition of affairs, the Citizens' Association directed Dr. Smith as a physician and Dorman B. Eaton as a lawyer to draft a law creating a metropolitan department of health, on a basis similar to the Police Department. With that draft Dr. Smith went to Albany in 1865 to appeal to the Legislature, taking along with him eighteen big ovens containing the report of the Council of Hygiene upon the sanitary state of the city. Andrew D. White, then a State Senator, was chairman of a joint committee of the two houses before which the bill would certainly be passed at once. But it was not in session, and the fact gave the "old gang" of "inspectors" who did not inspect an opportunity to get busy of doing their jobs. So when the Legislature met the bill was rejected. Then Dr. Smith and his associates appealed to the people of the state to elect a Legislature that would pass the bill. The result was that seventeen Assembliesmen who had opposed the bill were left at home and the new Legislature, in March, 1866, promptly enacted the bill.

It then fell to Dr. Smith to administer the law. Governor Fenton, in 1868, appointed him Commissioner of the Metropolitan Board of Health, and in 1870 Mayor Hall appointed him Commissioner of the New York Board of Health, to which place he was reappointed two years later by Mayor Havemeyer. When the National Board of Health was organized, in 1879, President Hayes made him one of its first members. Dr. Smith, in 1880, drafted and secured the passage of the bill creating the New York State Board of Health; in 1881 Governor Cornell appointed him a member of the State

Board of Charities, and a year later he resigned that office in order to accept that of State Commissioner of Lunacy. For six years he filled the latter place, doing a work of incalculable value for the amelioration of the condition of the most pitiable of all the state's dependents. It was he who proposed that the state should take under its care all insane patients, and the law to that effect was drafted by him and enacted in 1887. In 1893 Governor Flower put him back on the State Board of Charities, and he was reappointed to it by Governor Black. President Cleveland, in 1894, sent him to France as a delegate to the ninth international sanitary conference. He was in 1872 the chief founder and first president of the American Public Health Association. He was for years president of the Tree Planting Association of New York.

By no means the least of his services was the introduction of trained nurses into hospitals and the general care of the sick and the founding of the first training school for nurses in America. Down to 1872 the nurses employed at Bellevue Hospital were recruited chiefly from among women who had been committed to the workhouse for drunkenness. Then an agent of the State Board of Charities was sent to London to study the training school system established there by Florence Nightingale, and it was proposed to organize such an institution here. Strange to say, some influential physicians strongly opposed it, but Dr. Smith favored it and secured its adoption. From that beginning the system has extended universally throughout the country.

Dr. Smith once gave a striking illustration of the utter inefficiency of the sanitary service which existed in New York before the uprising of the Citizens' Association and the creation of the Board of Health. There was then a city inspector, with a number of health wardens under him. One of these wardens was asked to define the word "hygiene," said: "When I was graduated in 1850," continued Dr. Smith, "there did not exist throughout the length and breadth of the United States a single organized body charged with the care of the public health of any city or of any state."

Dr. Smith came of long-lived stock. His mother was ninety-seven when she died, his oldest brother died at eighty-six and his sister lived to be about 100. He was married in June, 1855, to Miss Lucy E. Culver, daughter of Judge E. D. Culver, of Brooklyn. He received the honorary degrees of A. M. from Brown University in 1876 and LL. D. from the University of Rochester in 1891.

Jungle Holds No Terror for Her



Miss Katherine MacGregor, youthful explorer from the Middle West, who dared yellow fever, jungles and even snakes in her trip across South America to get material for adventure stories

Girl's Falling Hairpins Mark Perilous Trail Across Andes

Each Time New Yorker's Mountain Mule Bumped—and It Bumped Often—She Lost One; Indians Were Such Flirts; Tried Their Best to Kidnap Her

A line of bone hairpins, the kind that sells for 10 cents a half dozen, marks the first trail across the Andes Mountains ever attempted by a white woman.

Miss Katherine MacGregor, of Waukegan, Wis., near Oshkosh, lost them from her bobbed hair every time her mule slipped on the narrow but not so straight paths along the sides of steep precipices.

Miss MacGregor does not look like an intrepid explorer. She is below middle height, of pleasing slenderness, with blonde hair that curls at the rear. Her age, at a rough estimate, is somewhere between twenty-five and forty. For she said she was older than she looked. She is resting at 226 Fifth Avenue, at present, the home of friends whom she met while a student at Columbia during the war.

Thirsted for Adventure

There was no reason in the world, as she says, why she should take to exploring the mountain and jungle of South America. Her father, Malcolm MacGregor, is of Scotch-Malcolm descent. She, until seven months ago, was a student at Columbia. The only traveling she had done previously had been limited to Pullmans and coaches.

"I guess it was because I wished to write stories of adventure mostly," is the best explanation she can give of the impulse that dared her to face diseases, kidnappings, tigers and snakes. Even the American Consul in Peru refused to have anything more to do with her when she told him of the trail she intended to follow. As for her father, he insisted she marry first, and for all when she had fully determined to start on her trip.

Indians Such Flirts!

Her adventures are of the sort that fill film audiences with righteous uneasiness when they see them on the screen. The silver-shirted, silver-clad, kind where the fair heroine barely escapes death or a worse fate at the hands of painted savages.

"It was only after I reached Iquitos, a fairly large South American town, that I heard from two Englishmen in another exploring party what had happened," Miss MacGregor recounted. "The two men had been held by Campas Indian chiefs, who had been told by their intertribal runners that a white woman was passing in a party. The chiefs have a great fondness for white women, and almost invariably succeed in kidnapping them. It was only after much torturing that the Englishmen finally convinced the chiefs that they were not in their party. I passed two or three days sooner than I was expected, the only reason why they didn't get me."

Meets Up With Tigris

Once or twice, or perhaps, a few times more, the American girl was frightened. On one occasion, had it not been for some fallen trees, she might have dropped to a dusty death along the mountain side.

"It was just after a landslide, and the path—it couldn't have been even a foot wide—was slippery," she said. "The four pack mules marched on ahead, but n. mule lost its footing in the debris and plunged right down the side. An uprooted tree saved us. I climbed up again while the mule was hoisted up with a rope. I guess I must have been pretty scared that time."

Another incident that took Miss MacGregor's breath away slightly was an encounter with a tiger. She was out for a domestic feline tragedy, a dead tiger beside two tiger cubs. Supposing the wounded animal to be the father, she sat down to pat one of the motherless cubs. Then out from the underbrush stalked the indignant parent.

The Hotels! My Word!

There was barely time to grab her gun. When the tigress was about fifteen feet away, the girl fired—she thinks at the head, but is not sure. In any way, the animal died. The cubs were taken on a trans-continental tour with the party, but they were abandoned when the claws and spat too insistently to be cubs.

Hotel accommodations were poor, as

Oldest Coin Shown At Opening Here of \$600,000 Display

Rare Currency, Checks of Noted Americans and Medals Placed on View by Numismatic Society

An exhibition of old as well as modern coins, medals, paper currency and checks signed by illustrious Americans, with a total value of \$600,000 opens this morning on the ground floor of the American Fine Arts Society's building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, under the auspices of the American Numismatic Association, which is holding its annual convention at the Great Northern Hotel, West Fifty-seventh Street.

The convention, which brings together collectors of and dealers in numismatic rarities from all parts of the country, was opened yesterday by Morris Wormser, a banker of New York, who is president of the association. Daily sessions will be held until August 31, and the exhibition in the Fine Arts building will be open to the public free until that date.

Included in the exhibition are the oldest coin in the world, a Roman coin struck 652 B. C., and the American dollar of 1840, of which one thousand were struck but only fifteen specimens are known to exist. Examples of early American coinage are found in the coins struck by John Hall, mint master of Boston in 1652. These coins are believed to be the first ever struck in the United States, carry with them the legend that when Hall's daughter married he presented her with a dowry consisting of several packs of these coins, weighing exactly as much as she did herself.

A. S. Boyer, of Chicago, secretary of the association, has on one of the most complete collections of paper currency issued in this country since Revolutionary times. It includes the first \$100 bill ever issued, and carries the date of 1862. There is a large collection of money in zinc, brass, iron and aluminum issued in European countries during and after the great war, as well as older specimens of emergency money, such as the United States "greenbacks" issued in Civil War times. One rare example of "barter money" is included in the exhibition. It is known as the "Woodpecker's Scalp," and consists of a piece of hide with the red head feathers of the woodpecker attached. It was in use about forty years ago at trading posts and lumber camps in California and Oregon. It was valued at "four bits" and was highly prized by the Indians.

John A. Stewart At 100 Feels Fit For Many Years

Centenarian Banker, Deluged With Good Wishes From Friends, Lays Low Life to Temperate Habits

John Aikman Stewart, financier, who is chairman of the board of trustees of the United States Trust Company, the country's oldest banker and the oldest living alumnus of Columbia University, celebrated his one hundredth birthday yesterday at his country home, at Morristown, N. J. Mr. Stewart, who achieves a century of life, enjoying excellent health and with his faculties unimpaired, spent the day quietly with his family, reviewing the hundreds of congratulatory messages which poured in upon him from all parts of the country.

Some of these were from friends of whom he had received no word for years, who broke silence to convey their good wishes on the great occasion.

Among the messages which Mr. Stewart received was a formal resolution from the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange, which hailed him as an example "of the highest type of public spirited citizenship" and thanked him for "his high standard which he has established in all his activities as a leader in financial affairs."

Mr. Stewart, who until last year paid regular visits three times a week to his office in the United States Trust Building, and who, owing to his usual custom, at 9 o'clock, read his morning newspapers, and then turned his attention to the pile of letters and telegrams which occupied his time during most of the afternoon, was visited by some of his closest friends and talked freely with them on world affairs and financial matters. He reaffirmed his recent declaration that he was not yet tired, and declared confidently that now he had attained his ambition to live for one hundred years he was satisfied that his rules of moderate living would grant him many more years of good health.

Mr. Stewart was born at Filton and Front streets on August 26, 1822. He heard Andrew Jackson make a public speech in New York, and he was a friend and close adviser of Abraham Lincoln, for whom he acted as Assistant Treasurer of the United States during some of the darkest hours of the Civil War. He is a member of the original board of trustees of the United States Trust Company, his co-members of the board being Peter Cooper, John Jacob Astor, Joseph Lawrence, John D. Rockefeller, Charles William E. Dodge, Royal Phelps and William H. Macy.

DEATHS

CARROLL—On Thursday, August 24, 1922, Elizabeth (nee Hackett), widow of the late Edward Carroll, 74 years old, died at her residence, 193 Montgomery St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CHADWICK—On Friday, August 25, 1922, Mary Ann Chadwick, 74 years old, died at her residence, 813 Church St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CONLEY—On Friday, August 25, 1922, Annie Connelly (nee Smith), 74 years old, died at her residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DUNN—On Friday, August 25, 1922, John Dunn, 74 years old, died at his residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DOUGLAS—At Hoboken, N. J., on August 24, 1922, Robert Douglas, 74 years old, died at his residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DOWNE—On Friday, August 25, 1922, John Downe, 74 years old, died at his residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

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EYLES—On Friday, August 25, 1922, James Eyles, 74 years old, died at his residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

GATZERT—On Friday, August 25, 1922, John Gatzert, 74 years old, died at his residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

GOLD—On Friday, August 25, 1922, John Gold, 74 years old, died at his residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

HARRISON—At Montclair, N. J., on August 25, 1922, Daniel Harrison, 74 years old, died at his residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

HUGHES—On Friday, August 25, 1922, Andrew Hughes, 74 years old, died at his residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

KOEPPLER—On Friday, August 25, 1922, Adolph Koeppler, 74 years old, died at his residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

LAWRENCE—On Friday, August 25, 1922, William Lawrence, 74 years old, died at his residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

LEMPERT—On Friday, August 25, 1922, John Lempert, 74 years old, died at his residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MOORE—On Friday, August 25, 1922, John Moore, 74 years old, died at his residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MURRAY—On Thursday, August 24, 1922, Katharine Murray, 74 years old, died at her residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

OESTRICH—On Friday, August 25, 1922, Sophie Oestrich, 74 years old, died at her residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

QUINLAN—On Friday, August 25, 1922, John Quinlan, 74 years old, died at his residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

RANDOLPH—On Friday, August 25, 1922, John Randolph, 74 years old, died at his residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

ROBERTS—On Friday, August 25, 1922, John Roberts, 74 years old, died at his residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

ROUNDS—On Friday, August 25, 1922, John Rounds, 74 years old, died at his residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

STERN—On Friday, August 25, 1922, John Stern, 74 years old, died at his residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

SUTHERN—On Friday, August 25, 1922, John Southern, 74 years old, died at his residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

TIGHE—On Friday, August 25, 1922, John Tighe, 74 years old, died at his residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

TINS—On Friday, August 25, 1922, John Tins, 74 years old, died at his residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

VILOTT—On Friday, August 25, 1922, John Vilot, 74 years old, died at his residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

WAGNER—On Friday, August 25, 1922, John Wagner, 74 years old, died at his residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

WALSH—On Friday, August 25, 1922, John Walsh, 74 years old, died at his residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

WILSON—On Friday, August 25, 1922, John Wilson, 74 years old, died at his residence, 1030 E. 10th St., at 2 p. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

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